

Recovery Act Funds for Child Care – Data Summary as of 06/30/2010

States are reporting on the use of supplemental Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) ARRA funds through two different data sources: 1) the ACF-696 Financial Report; and 2) data reported under section 1512 of the Recovery Act. The information below provides a summary about how States are using CCDF ARRA funds.

EXPENDITURES

- States reported spending **\$1.001 billion or 51%** of their ARRA allocations as of June 30, 2010. States have until September 30, 2011 to spend their CCDF ARRA funds, and many States are apportioning spending across the expenditure period to sustain services for children over time.
- States are on target to meet the deadline for obligating or committing all of their ARRA funds by September 30, 2010. Sixteen States (AZ, AR, CO, HI, ID, IL, MA, MN, MT, NV, NJ, ND, OH, OK, TN, UT) reported obligating or expending all of their ARRA allocations. In total, States reported having expended or obligated \$1.5 billion or about 78% of the total ARRA funds awarded to States and Territories.

ACTIVITIES

- The majority of the reported ARRA expenditures were on **direct services (88% or \$879 million)**. Through June 30, 2010, States spent enough ARRA child care funds on direct services to support child care services for an estimated 195,000 children.
- States reported either shortening, eliminating, or avoiding wait lists with the CCDF ARRA funds. States also reduced parent co-pays, increased eligibility limits, and added or extended job search for parents that may have lost their jobs. For example, Arkansas reported serving 10,000 children with ARRA funds. New Hampshire made 22,914 payments to child care providers in order to avoid a waiting list, and Nebraska increased reimbursement rates to child care providers across the state. As of June 30, 2010, 37 States have used Recovery Act funds to implement policy changes that provide low-income families with expanded access to child care assistance.
- \$93 million was reported as being spent on activities to improve the quality of child care. Lead Agencies focused quality funds on creating or expanding Quality Rating and Improvement Systems (QRIS), investing in infant and toddler programs, and improving health and safety standards. For example, North Dakota is investing in a variety of professional development programs, including scholarships for pursuing a Child Development Associate (CDA) credential, center director credentialing programs, and a provider training registry. Massachusetts is developing Infant and Toddler Early Childhood Program Standards and Guidelines for Early Learning experiences that align with the Guidelines and Standards for Preschool Learning Experiences. As of June 30, 2010, 19 States have used Recovery Act funds for systemic investments to improve the quality of child care.

JOBS

- 41 States and Territories reported creating or retaining **3,514 direct jobs** (measured in Full Time Equivalents) between April and June 2010. These direct jobs included eligibility and licensing specialists, administrative positions, professional development specialists, and child care providers through contracts/grants.
- CCDF Lead Agencies may only count direct jobs; therefore it is likely that the 3,514 direct jobs reported in the 1512 reports do not give a complete picture of the impact of CCDF ARRA funds on employment. The State of Connecticut voluntarily reported that an estimated **18,055 indirect jobs**, including child care provider jobs and parental jobs, were supported by CCDF ARRA funds.